whom were in the forecastle and two in the cabins at the time of the accident, were drowned, besides the three who had been on deck.

The little party of seven, all that remained of the original twenty-one, was in a critical situation, and its members were not long in discovering that all the provisions and water had been destroyed. To add to the horror of the scene a corpse rose slowly from the hatch and rell over with a third on to the deck. They wrapped the body of their unfortunate companion in a piece of canvas and dropped it overboard. Not a thing remained on deex by which they could make themselves even slightly comfortable. By daylight the storm abated and gradually decreased until at noon the wreck of the Petrel drifted easily. Every one took it upon himself to keep a sharp look-out, and at two o'clock P. M. a sail was sighted to the north. It was too distant to hear any cry for help; but in the hope that a signal of distress might be seen, they hoisted a red shirt on a pole and waited anxiously for a response. But none came, and again the horizon was clear. An hour hater the cry, "A sail's asil!" arose, and a two-masted schooner was sighted to the northwest. The signal was again hoisted, but without success. Before night another vessel was sighted, but made no roply to signals. With the disapearance of the sun in the West a gale sprang up from the north and made the water rough. At mininght the waves were making the deck of the floating hull and the suffering survivors were in imminent danger. On Thursday the wind was blowing hard and the sea running high. Occasionally pieces of flesh would rise in the hatchway to the surface of the water. During the day its vessels were seen, but none passed within hailing distance.

wind was blowing hard and the sea running high. Occasionally pieces of flesh would rise in the hatchway to the surface of the water. During the day five vessels were seen, but none passed within halling distance.

THE PANGS OF HUNGER.
On Thursday night several of the fortunate seven were utterly disheartened and refused to do anything further, preferring to meet death half way. They searched again for food or a stray cask of water, but without avail. Their countenances haggard and wan, their eyes sunkon and listless bespeck intense suffering. That night they huddled together in the after part of the vessel and tried to refresh themselves by sleep, but tired as they were the excitement was too intense permit them to slumber. Early on Friday morning they were startled by lond shouting, and were horrified at discovering the first mate, Burgess, standing over a dead body that had been given up by the waters in the hold, brandishing a large spite which he held in his hand, and shouting frantically. "I will eat you," It was soon discovered that the mate was not in his right mind, for when his companions approached he imagnied them to be monsters in quest of his flesh to eat. As the body was lowered mot the water he sought to plunge in after it, but was prevented by the others. A sail was sighted and the signals were again hopelessly raised. The men were now becoming desperate. The first mate had gone crazy. In the midst of their discouragement Benjamin Martin made a discovery. From the pocket of his jacket he drew a piece of becawax about the size of an egg. Here was something that would relieve their parched throats, down which no food or driuk had passed for three days. He called his companions about him. There were only six. One was missing. "It was the first mate. They subsequently found his body in the forward part of the null. His wounded finger, which had not healed, had commenced bleeding.

"Why had had been been been and martin, the head was head of the single state of the was a substant of the first had to

eaten, and two of the party were too weak to stand on their feet. One had not even strength enough to

caten, and two of the party were too week to stand on their feet. One had not even strength enough to chew the wax.

After having wearily watched all night without seeing a living thing save their own emaciated forms and haggard features, Martin confessed his belief that they were doomed to die of starvation.

"Now, boys, all give one more look," he said, about five o'clock on Monday morning.

They responded, but it proved a fruitless search. Just then large drops of rain began to fail, and the countenances of the men brightened at last as the precious drops iell faster and faster. Clothing was spread on the deck, and when thoroughly saturated the water was wrung into a hat. Before the shower was over they succeeded in relieving their condition considerably, and were prepared to struggle through another day. At seven o'clock a sail was signed of distress, a red shirt, and were overjoyed to discover that the stranger was bearing toward them. When she was within halling distance they all shouted in a chorus for help and waved their hands. The "sail" came within a quarter of a mile and then sent a boat to the rescue. Once aboard the Robus, the greatest care had to be taken in giving nourishment to the rescued sailors, as some were able to drink only half a spoonful of wine. Nothing whatever was recovered from the wreck.

## RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

A LIVELY CONTEST BETWEEN A FRENCH CANA-DIAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND AN EDITOR WHO IS ALSO A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT-IRISH VERSUS FRENCH DOMINATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 8, 1879. In referring to the refusal of the editor of the Ottawa Herald to publish a letter sent for publication by the Bishop of Ottawa, which was subsoquently published in other city papers, Le Canada, leading French organ, edited by Joseph Tasse, M. P., a rising young statesman, made the following

"Instead of treating His Lordship's letter with that deference which was due it, the Herald not only refused to publish it but replied to it by a two column article, in which it renewed its irreligious sarcasms with a sangfroid that aggravates its guilt."

It is rumored in this city to-night that the Bishop will have the Herald denounced from the pulpits of the several Catholic churches in the city to-morrow It is difficult to say what the result of this religious warfare will be or where it will end. The Herald to-night comes out with a most inflammatory leader, from which I extract the following:-

REPUSES TO KNUCKLE DOWN. "His Lordship had the bad taste to ask us to inflict punishment upon ourselves, and because we respectfully declined to do so, we have, forsooth, been guilty of a heinous crime. Impertinent interference guilty of a hoinous crime. Impertinent interference in any man's business, no matter from what quarter it may come, is certainly not deserving of courteous treatment. But we know how pleasing a dury it is to a French Canadian Bishop to put his foot on anything that is English or Irish, let it be Catholic or Protestant. This diocese has been under the heel of French dominancy for years. It is manifestly the desire of those interested to keep it in that position, and the uncalled-for assault on the Herald is but an attempt to stifle the first voice that is raised in behalf of the Irish people. Irish money has built churches; Irish money supports the clergy; Irish generosity swells the charitable funds; but the Canadian clergymen sit down to the feast. Irish men are wont to complain very bitterly that they are denied their rights in matters of State, and pray why not plead their case with equal vehemence against the Church? Would this diocese not be better represented by an Irish Catholic Bishop? And were there not many among the Irish Catholic herarchy who had more ability and fitness for the responsible position than the present incumbent? Certainly there were, but so long as the Irish people chose to look quietly on and allow the French Canadians to brush ahead of them they must expect to find themselves ever in the background. The piety, learning and intelligence of the Irish priest are always superior to that of his Canadian brother, and yet these virtues meet with no recognition. The Herald will ever be found at its post of duty, and if it cannot succeed in accomplishing a good work it will at all events have the merit of having fearlessly made the attempt."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the warfare is assuming a national as well as sectarian character, and must evoke the condemnation of a powerful press. in any man's business, no matter from what quarter

CATTLE BURNED TO DEATH.

# BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1879. About eight o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the cattle pens attached to J. W. Gaff & Co.'s distillery. of Eighth and Evans streets, in the west and of this city, and 930 beef cattle, most of them ready for market, were burned to death. The pens had been built on a frame trestle thirty feet above the ground, and almost the first thing de-stroyed was the bridge or passageway by which they were driven up, so that it was impossible to get them out. An adjoining structure, which was separ-ated from the first by a brick wall, was saved, with 300 cattle. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, fully in-sured.

## THE MILK CREEK AMBUSH.

Captain Payne's Report of the Fight with the Utes.

PRAISE WHERE PRAISE IS DUE.

Graphic and Thrilling Description of Perils - and Gallant Deeds.

General Sherman, in forwarding the following re-port of Captain J. Scott Payne, of the Pirth cavalry,

port of Captain J. Scott Payne, of the Fifth cavary, to the Secretary of War, indorses it as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AIMY, Nov. 8, 1879.

This modest and most admirable report is received after I have insished my annual report else I should have embodied it almost entire as a better description of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek on September 20 last ton on the fight at Milk Creek

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The first part of Captain Payne's report is devoted to the organization of the command of Major Thornburgh and the march to Bear River, where it went into camp on the night of the 26th of September. The rest of the narrative is as follows:-

bing and the marrative is as follows:—

During the afternoon of this date several Ute Indians of prominence—among them Jack and Saarwick, of the White River Agency, and Ungice, an Uncompahyre, who had a pass from the agent at Los Pinos—came into our camp, talked freely with Major Thornburgh and departed about nightfall, apparently in good numor and well satisfied at what they had learned. At Williams' Fork of the Bear River, where we camped on the 27th, one Eskridge, an agency employé—since Kilied, as we have been informed, by Indians, near the agency—came in, accompanied by "Colorado," the Indian interpreter: "Henry," "Bummer Jim" and other Utes, with a despatch from Mr. Meeker to Major Thornburgh. A reply was sont to Mr. Meeker by an Indian, Eskridge remaining with the command until the next afternoon, when he was despatched to the agency with a second communication to Mr. Meeker. Copies of this correspondence were forwarded by Major Thornburgh to your headquariers, and it is only necessary to refer to them sere. It was observed that "Colorado" and the Indians with him in our\*amp on the 27th were surly and not disposed to talk, but upon departing they appeared to be better satified, and slight, if any, apprehension was entertained of the approaching troubler.

We camped on the 28th on Deer Creek, and began our march the morning of the 29th at half-past six o'clock, reaching Milk River about ten o'clock. After watering the horses at the stream two companies, E Third and F Fifth cavalry, under the immediate command of Major Thornburgh, turned off the road, taking a trail that bore sway to the leit, while D, Fifth cavalry, remained with the train, which followed at a distance of perhaps a mile. At this time no signs of the ludians had been observed by Major Thornburgh except a freship started fire in the bottom grass, an incident with which we had grown so familiar that no apprehensions were excited by it. Lieutenant Cherry, adjutant of the commanded the road.

With a quick and soldierly perception of the situat

battle, or, more correctly speaking, lying in smbush along the high ridgos which completely covered and commanded the road.

ON THE SHIMMSH LINE.

With a quick and soldierly perception of the situation Lieutenant Cherry turned back and made signals for the command to ratrace its steps. Just as the leading company [F. Fith cavalry] was descending a ridge into the valley beyond, Company E was immediately conducted to the side of the hill on its left flank, while Company E, of the Third cavalry, was halted on the high ground it occupied, and both companies at once dismounted and deployed, by Major Thornburgh's orders, as skirmishers—Company E of the Third cavalry on the right along the crest of the ridge, and F Company of the Fifth cavalry as well up the side of the hill—which, constantly ascending, stretched away Indefinitely—as, the nature of the ground would permit. Our line at this time resembled the letter V, the points toward the Indians and that portion of it formed by Company F, Fifth cavalry, projecting considerably beyond the point of junction and being deflected to the left so as to prevent the enemy from turning our flank.

At this time attempts were made by Major Thornburgh in person and by Lieutonant Cherry to communicate with the Indians, but efforts in that direction were met by a shot, and at once a hot fire was opened upon us and the fight began all along our lines.

The Indians had displayed admirable skill in the

tenant Cherry, with their commands, enter the entrenchments. A new and critical danger now threatened us.

The Indians, foiled in their efforts to prevent the concentration of the command at the train, or to drive us out of it by a turious and concentrated fire, took advantage of a high wind blowing directly toward us, and fired the tail grass and sage brush down the river. At the moment this peril was realized I observed that the Indian supply train of Mr. John Gordon was parked within seventy-five yards of my position, and so situated as to command our approach to water. Seeing this and fearing that under cover of the smoke the indians might make a lodgment in this train, which in my judgment would have been disastrous to the command, and with the further view of burning the grass on the north side of the corral to present as little surface as possible to the indian fire when it should approach, I directed the grass on that side to be fired, and in a few moments was gratified to see Gordon's train in flames. The fire from down the valley approached with great rapidity, and struck the exposed part of the corral, \* \* and for a few moments threatened us with destruction. The officers and men at this critical moment, when the Indians made their most furrous attack, displayed superb galiantry. Several lives were lost and many wounds received, but the fire was extinguished and our greatest danger passed.

From this time (about a quarter to three P. M.) mutil nightrall the Indians kept up a furrous fire, doing great damage to our stock, tuily three-fourths of them being killed or so severely wounded that they were killed by my order. At dark a large body of Indians charged down behind Gordon's burning train, delivering volley after

volley. They were repulsed easily and fled, suffering the loss of several warriors, who were distinctly seen to drop from their saddles. During the night our dead animals were hauled off. A full supply of water for twenty-four hours was procured; the wounded were cared for, intrenchments were dug and by daylight the corral was in a good condition for defence. Couriers were sent out with despatches at midnight, and a general feeling of confidence inspired the entire command. Ammunition and rations were distributed in the several trenches, and I felt that sense of security for my command which sprang from a knowledge of its gallantry and fortinde.

During the next day the Indians kept up an al-

During the next day the Indians kept up an almost incessant fire, killing all of our animals but fourteen mules, but doing no other damage. We were unmolested the night of the 30th, but after that time the enemy gave us no rest. During the night of the let our water party was fired upon at short range, and one man of F Company. Third cavairy, was shot through the face. The guard for the water party returned this fire with effect, killing one Indian.

water party returned this fire with effect, killing one Indian.

THE GALLANT COLORED RESCUERS.

On the morning of the 2d, Captain Dodge and Lioutenant Hughes, with Company D, Ninth cavalry, came into our camp, adding materially to our fighting strength and bringing the welcome news that our couriers had gone through safely. I cannot express in too high terms my appreciation of the gallantry of these brave officers and men, and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that they have received the praise which such courage richly deserves.

Colonel Merritt, with his command, after a march which has no parallel, reached us this morning, and were received with hearty and prolonged cheers by my gallant men, whose patriotic fidelity and courage were thus speedily rowarded by rescue from great and impending peril. I can find no suitable words in which to express my admiration for the officers and men of my command. Their conduct was beyond all praise. They were gallant under fire, pationt during suspense and condient through all. It is my greatest pride to have commanded them, and to know that one more page in the glorious annals of the Americas soldier has been illustrated by their valor.

Captain Firth cavalry, commanding.

CAPTAIN DODGE'S REPORT - GENERAL SHERMAN'S SINGULAR INDORSEMENT-COMMENDATION BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1879. General Sherman has received a report from Cap-tain Dodge, dated "In the field, October 9." It corroborates in detail the published accounts of his recent murch to the assistance of Captain Payne and his command. The report is indorsed by General Sherman as follows :-

Sherman as follows:—

I of course commend in high terms the conduct of Captain Dodge and his gallant company of the Ninth cavairy. To go with all expedition to the assistance of his fellow soldiers, then in imminent danger, was his duty, but the successful accomplishment was none the less honorable. General Pope has himself honored the officer and his command by a general order, and I do not exactly understand what further honors he wants the government to bestow. Captain Payne, of the Fifth cavairy, and Adjutant Cherry, Fifth cavairy, sre entitled to equal notice and public honors, but the laws of the government of the United States do not give power to any military superior to reward substantially for acts of heroism and glory. All officers and soldiers in this expedition have done admirably, just as I knew they would do, and they have been universally applauded by all officials and by the country. Other rewards must await the future. I would have embedded this report in my annual had it been received a few days sooner, but now it is too late. I therefore advise that it be published entire at the same time with that of Captain Payne, also seen for the first time by me to-day.

W. T. SHERMAN, General. The Secretary of War adds to the report the following indorsement:-

The conduct of this young officer is worthy of the highest commendation. GEO. W. McCHARY, Secretary of War.

synnott by fraud and talschood obtained said trust estate, and is fraudulently misapplying and using the same."

A PARTLL PAYMENT.

The petition also sets forth that the said Synnott has paid out more for this trust fund, amounting to \$19,000, to several near relatives of the deceased, and while at the same time the said Synnott has carefully and fraudulently refrished from admitting that the amounts so paid and expended are paid and expended from said trust estate and from acknowledging that he was merely acting as a trustee in so dispensing said money, and has by fraudulent inducements carefully endeavored to guardhimself against the possibility of furnishing to those entitled to said trust estate any evidence of their title to the same. The petitioner states also that she is unable to name all those who are interested in this trust fund, but she avers that the said Synnott knows who they are, and that he has fraudulently refrained from giving them any information concerning their interest in said trust estate, and has restrained the same for his own purposs and use in total neglect and disregard of his duties and obligations as said trustee. That she has suffered great pecuniary loss and will continue so to do, as will also all the other parties interested, so long as said Synnott refuses to carry out the agreement of the trust estate, and she therefore desires and asks the aid of the Court to enable her to tuily ascertain the extent of her rights and interests in said trust estate, and to judicially examine all the accounts and transactions in relation thereto, since the same has been in the possession and under the control of said Synnott. She desires that said Synnott be removed from his office and that some honest and capable person be appointed in his place, who should give good and sufficient surfices that the agreements of the trust estate shall be faithfully carried out.

A DEMAND FOR INVESTIDATION.

A DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION.

The document concludes as follows: - "Your peti-

hisbility which the said synhols gave to be cased at any time.

The petition is dated at New Haven upon the 4th day of November, A. D. 1879.

Rev. Thomas J. Synhott has been summoned to appear before the court at New Haven on the first Tuesday of December. The petitioner has engaged Mr. charles Ives, of New Haven, to prosecute her case, which promises to be a most interesting one.

### FOOTBALL.

ANNUAL MATCH BETWEEN THE TEAMS OF TALE AND HABVARD-FINE PLAYING AND THE GAME

The annual football match between the Yale and Harvard fifteens was played at Hamilton Park tothousand people. The sky was overcast with clouds, but the mercury stood pretty well up, and the weather, on the whole, was, therefore, all that could be desired. Harvard's team resched the grounds first and practised nearly three-quarters of an hour before the game commenced. Shortly before three o'clock Yale's team put in an appearance, and it, too, spent some time in practice. The excitement of the day began to show itself before the game commenced, as all present realized that the contest would be a very severe one and its results very important from the standpoint of college ath letics, as Yale was determined to hold her supremacy in football over her ancient rival, who as earnestly desired to relieve the successive defeats she has received at the hands of the wearers of the blue since the fall of 1876. At that time the annual game was played in New Haven and was won by Yale after a very severe contest, Yale securing the victory by one goal, while Harvard succeeded in getting nothing but a couple of touch-downs. That was the last game in which the teams played with elevens, for in the fall of 1877 Harvard and Princeton Insisted on playing with fifteens, while Yale was determined to stick to elevens. Yale considered that, being the champion, she had the right to the choice of the number of men which should be played, and, as Harvard and Princeton would not recede from their newly taken positions, it was decided that there would be no games between Yale and the other colleges that fall. At length, however, Yale decided that she would waive the rights which she thought that she would waive the rights which she thought belonged to her, and offered to play Princeton and Harvard with fifteens. Harvard refused to play at all then, and so the annual game between Yale and Harvard for that year was omitted. Last fall Yale renewed her consent to play with fitteens, and the game with Harvard was played at Boston, in November, when Yale again defeated Harvard and maintained her championship over her. Under these circumstances Harvard was very anxious to win the game to-day, and brought down a fine team with which to do it. She was wholly unable to do so, as the following account of the game will indicate:—

fine team with which to do it. She was wholly unable to do so, as the following account of the game will indicate:

THE PLAY.

Play was called at three o'clock sharp. Harvard won the toss, and the kick-off of course devolved upon her opponents, Harvard choosing the south end of the ground, with the wind somewhat in her favor. Camp gave the kick-off, and for some time the ball was kept near the centre of the field, but soon being forced toward Harvard's goal. Eaton was fouled, which gave Yale a free kick, but the wind prevented Camp making a goal for Yale, and the ball was kicked out by Bacon, of the Harvards. The Cambridge team pressed Yale closely for a few moments, and compelled her to make the first touchdown for safety. The lead gained by Harvard was of very short duration, as Yale drove Harvard was of very short duration, as Yale drove Harvard was of very short duration, as Yale drove Harvard was of very short duration, as Yale drove the ball, and having made a fine run, secured for Yale the first touchdown, which, however, was not allowed by the referee, who allowed Harvard's claim to a foul. The struggle was now directly in front of Harvard's goal, and, as only two minutes were left before the expiration of the time allowed in the first half of the game, Yale made a desporate effort to secure a goal. The ball was passed back to Captain Camp, of Yale, who made a beautiful drop kick, and sent the ball squarely between Harvard's goal posts; but this did not count, as the referee decided that it touched the person of one of the Harvard players. This unfortunate circumstance for Yale spoiled what would otherwise have been one of the finest plays of the game.

XALE'S RAD LUCK.

of the Columbia College Athletic Association. The sports were open to members of the college, law, medical and mining schools. The final heat of the hundred-yard dash was won by G. W. Rawson, class of '81, in 10½ seconds. H. P. Case, '83, won the one-mile walk in Sm. 1½5. F. H. Lee, '82, the standing broad jump, distance of ft. 3½ in., and F. A Hopkins vanited with the pole of feet. J. F. Bush, '80, threw the hammer 86 ft. 6 in., and W. Eldridge won the final heat of the 220 yards dash in 23½ seconds. W. T. Lawson, '82, was the winner in the two-mile bicycle race, time 8m. 32½s. The one-mile run was made by W. Newbrough, '80, in 5m. 2½s. J. F. Bush, '80, put the shot 35 ft. ½ in.; George H. Taylor, '81, won the half-mile run in 2m. 12s., and H. P. Case, '83, the two-mile walk in 17m. 10½s. The juniors won the final heat in the tug of war, pulling the seniors 3 feet. R. W. Travers, '82, ran a quarter of a mile in 51½ seconds, and W. J. A. Roberts half a mile in 2m. 25½s. J. S. Voorhees, on the running broad jump, covered 21 ft. 4½ in. W. J. Lawson won the running high jump, distance 5 ft. 1 in. Professor J. H. Van Amringe was referee and presented the medals to the winners.

ORION ROWING AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GAMES.

The Orion Rowing and Athletic Association held their annual fall games yesterday afternoon, at West Sale Driving Park, near Jersey City. The first event, a 100 yards dash, club handicap, was won by D. F. Bowly. The second event was throwing the hammer, open to all; C. A. J. Queckberner, S. A. A. C. was the winner, with 77 ft. 6 in. The one mile walk, club handicap, ended in favor of E. Ruie, who had 60 seconds: his time was 8m. 57 %s. In throwing the hammer by members of the club Thomas M. Coughlin was the winner, with 63 ft. 7 in. The 100-yard dash, open to all (a scratch race), was wen by L. A. Stuart, K. A. C., in 11% seconds. The individual tug of war was won by C. A. J. Queck-

berner, S. A. A. C. The one-mile walk (a scratch race), an open event, was won by James B. Clarke, Harlem A. C., in Sm. 34½s. The 150-yard dash (handiesp), open to all, had twenty-two entries. It was run in four trial heats. B. H. Ather, E. B. C., won the final heat. The tug of war had four teamsentered from the Scottish American A. C. Orion R. and A. A. New York A. C. and Brooklyn A. C. The first trial tug was between the Scottish American day for the second of the Brooklyn Club's team. The former team won. The New York Athletic Club's team and the Orion's team next contested and the New Yorkers won. The final tug between the New Yorkers won. The final tug between the New York Club's team and the Scottish American did not end satisfactorily although the latter had the advantage at the end of the time limit. The New York Club's quartet entered protest against the weight of the Scotts, which was limited to 600 lbs. The case will be referred to the National Association, the committee holding the medals until the matter is decided. The 220 yards hurdle race (handicap) was an "open to all" event, and was run in two trial heats. The final was captured by J. B. Hanna, S. A. A. C., who was allowed twelve yards start. His time was 26½ seconds. John Faley, G. A. C., won the two-mile bicycle race, The half-mile run open handicap was won by F. J. Graham, P. A. C., who had thirty yards start. The military tug-of-war resulted in the defeat of the team representing the Ninth regiment, of this city, by the team chosen from Company A, Fourth regiment, of Jersey City. The two-mile walk open handicap was won by F. B. Holmes, A. A. C., who was given the advantage of twenty-five seconds start. The 440 yards run, a soratch race, was won by L. E. Goodwin, A. A. C., in 57¼ seconds.

GOOD SPORT AT BAYONNE-THE NEW JERSEY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB'S MEETING.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 8, 1879.
Good sport was witnessed at the New Jersey
Amateur Athletic Club's games to-day. The following were the events and the winners:—Three-mile
walk, eight entries; Coleman first in 29m. 52s., Berwalk, eight entries; Coleman first in 29m. 52s., Bergel second and Williams third. Seventy-five-yard dush, three heats, sixteen entries, seven startors; George Young first in 9 seconds; the second heat was won by Homer in 9% seconds and the final by Young in 9% seconds. Tug of war, three pulls, teams of six, won by Bergen team. Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard dush, four starters, Homer, of Elizabeth, was the winner in 25 seconds. One-mile walk, seven starters, won by Romen, of New York, in 8m. 26s.; Cole second, in 8m. 49s., and Graham third, in 8m. 47s. The huft-nile dash was won by C. Wilson, of Ceutreville, in 2m. 32s. Ball throwing, won by Cobb, of Newark, who threw the ball 33 feet. The hundred-yard scrub race was won by Kemp, of Elizabethport, in 10% seconds.

### PIGEON SHOOTING.

DR. WILSON DEFEATS COLONEL BUTLES IN A HUNDRED BIRD MATCH AND WINS THE CHAL-LENGE CUP OF THE NEW YORK GUN CLUB. The members of the New York Gun Club mus tered in strong force yesterday on their grounds at Bergen Point. The first event of the day was a match between Dr. Wilson and Colonel Butler at 100 birds each, thirty yards rise. Mr. Templeton was anxious to join in and make a sweepstakes, but the parties could not come to terms. The weather was pleasant, although not in favor of the gun, as execution with the second barrel. In the betting on the match Colonel Butler was a slight favorite, as many expected the Doctor to tire after he had shot at fifty birds, but the result completely upset the heories of the knowing ones, as his shooting averaged about the same from start to finish.

The shooting commenced shortly after tweive, Mr Jackson officiating as returee. The birds were good, strong flyers, and when the first twenty-five were shot off Colonel Butler led by two birds, his score

We will be the second of the s Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, Newmarket First October meeting, 1880, the same goutleman enters four youngstors—Paw Paw, Wvandotte, Iroquois and Seneca. Mr. Sanford has his coit Ides, by Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington, nominated in this race. Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois, Wyandotte and Paw Paw and Mr. Sanford's chestnut filly Userul, by Glenelg, out of Urica, by Lexington, and the chestnut filly Fix, by Glenelg, out of Fluesse, by Lexington, are in the First October Two-year-old Stakes, to be run at the same meeting. In the Glearwell Stakes, for two-year-olds, Newmarket Second October meeting, 1880, Mr. Lorillard's Paw Paw, Wyandotte, Iroquois and Seneca, and Mr. Sanford's Idea are nominated. For the Middle Park Piate, for two-year-olds, to be run at the last named meeting, Mr. Lorillard has entered seven and Mr. Sanford's Idea are nominated. For the Middle Park Piate, for two-year-olds, to be run stake, Wallenstein and Sly Dance and Mr. Sanford's Aristocrat and Mirth are among the entries in the Select Stakes, for three-year-olds, to be run for at the same meeting. The Second Steat Challenge Stakes, for all ages, same meeting, has among its sixty-six subscribers the names of Mr. Lorillard's Parole, Geraldine, Pappoose, Mistake, Wallenstein and Sly Dance. Mr. Sanford's Idea and Invalidare in the list. For the Prendergast Stakes, for two-year-olds, to be run at the Houghton meeting, 1889, he has a like number. Mr. Sanford has the bay coit Straight, by Monarchist, out of Schott, by Australian, to represent the dark blue in this important event. Each of these gentlemen have entries in the Chevoley and Houghton Stakes, to come off at the same meeting.

In the Two Thousand Guineas, Newmarket First Spring meeting, 1881, Mr. J. R. Keene has four, as foliows:—Bay colt by Virgit, out of Annie Bush, by Lexington; chestnut colt by Monarchist, out of Aiala, by War Dance; bay colt by Australian, out of Hessier, by Lexington, and deestnut colt by Fing Alfonso, out of Canary Bird, by Albonn. In the same race Mr. Lorillard

## MR. RICHARD SCHELL.

Mr. Richard Schell's condition was still unchanged sidered that his pulse was somewhat steadier, but feared that his death might be looked for at any time within twents four boxes. time within twenty-four hours.

# INTO THE RIVER

A Passenger Coach Plunges Into the Hudson at New Hamburg.

NO LIVES LOST.

Three Cars Jump Their Trucks and Plough Up the Track.

"The passengers all came down last night, but we haven't got any names," said the depot master at the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning, in speaking to a Henald reporter of the New York express train which met with a serious ac-"Nobody hurt," said the ticket agent at New Hamburg later in the day. Further investigation showed that this rose-colored view of the situation was not only not quite true, but that the reticence of the subordinates of the New York Central and Hudson

tions of their superiors. "They told us not to talk," said one, "but the truth is, a number of persons were hurt, some of them seriously, and the only wonder is that many were not killed."

The express train to which the accident occurred is known as No. 8. It is due at Poughkeepsie at a quarter to eight P. M., and when running on schedule time passes New Hamburg at eight o'clock. The officials say that on Friday evening it passed the New Hamburg station at nine minutes past eight, but the people in the village declare that it was within a few minutes of nine o'clock. It is likely that the latter statement

is the true one, as last night the train which is due at the Grand Central Depot at 10:03 did not arrive until 11:20.

"The train passed at nine minutes past eight," said the Herald reporter's informant. "The socident occurred about one minute later. The start for New York was made at ten minutes past ten. These are the figures we were told to give."

the Herald reporter's informant. "The secident cocurred about one minute later. The start for New York was made at ten minutes past ten. These are the figures we were told to give."

The train was made any of the baggage car, three sleeping and three passenger cars. It was in charge of Conductor George Parsons, an experienced curve just below New Hamburg, at what say the curve just below New Hamburg, at what was the next coach after the sleepers left the track, at hind truck snapping off so that the rear of the car dropped down on the track. In this way the car dropped down on the track. In this way the car dropped down on the track. In this way the car dropped down on the track. In this way the car dropped down on the track. In this way the car dropped down on the track for some distance, ploughing up the track for some feet and the cars would have been completely submerged, and all the passengers would inevitably have been drowned. Thure were probably as many as sixty of time, and went with it into the river, and, after signaling the up track which was the place of the sound to the place of the sound to

## A MISPLACED SWITCH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8, 1879. der and baggage car ploughed their way across the sleepers and roadbed a short distance before the sleepers and roadbed a short distance before the engineer could check their progress. A gang of working proceeded to the spot at once with a wreck-ing car, and after some delay the track was cleared and the train proceeded. The engine was damaged to the extent of \$500. No one was seriously injured

## FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8, 1879.

A special despatch to the Courier-Journal from Pine Hill says:—"Robert Randall, nephew of Circuit Judge Randall, and bookkeeper and manager for R. Diamond, coal doaler, shot and instantly killed Price Miner this evening Randall discharged Price from his employ a few Randall discharged Price from his employ a few days since, and it seems Price became very much embittered by the act, and this evening procured a pistol. Meeting Randall a quarrel ensued, and the latter, who was prepared, drew a pistol and shot Price four times in rapid succession, twice in the breast and twice in the side. Any one of the shots would have proved fatal. Randall was immediately arrested by lhe Sheriff and placed under guard of two men, who started with him to Mount Vernon. On the road Randall got away from the guard and made his escape.

## SHOT BY A JEALOUS NEGRO.

A woman named Harriet Savilla was shot in the breast and seriously wounded by a negro named George Smith, whom she lived with at No. 44 Baxter street. The shooting took place in the apartments of street. The shooting took place in the apartments of Bridget Waters, a washerwoman, at No. 128 Leonard street, about one o'clock yesterday morning, but it was several hours later before the police were notined of it. Smith made his secape. The wounded woman was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where the injury was pronounced serious. Jealousy was the cause of the attempted murder. The woman is still lying in the Chambers Street Hospital in a critical condition, and her recovery is doubtful.

The New York Archery Club held their third field meeting of the season of 1879 yesterday afternoon at the range, Eighty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. After a short time devoted to practice and to getting the "hang of the bows," two matches were shot. the "hang of the bows," two matches were shot.
The ladies' match was for the colors of the club, a
prize esteemed more for the honor of wearing than
for its intrinsic valus. The conditions were at 20,
30 and 40 yards. 24 arrows at each range, Columbia
rounds. The following was the total score at the
three ranges:—Mrs. De Luna, 120; Miss Morton,
107; Miss Howell, 74; Miss Wron, 54. Although
seven gentlemen were in line shooting at the target
only four competed for the prize, which was a handsome badge. The conditions were 30 arrows each, at
40, 50 and 60 yards. The following was the score:—
Mr. Pond, 194; Mr. Anten, 184; Mr. Sutton, 138.

## SPORTING NOTES.

Hanlan has been making a speech at London, Ont. He said that he expects to row Courtney this fall, and intends going to England and thence to Aus-tralia.

C. B. Lemington and Frank Haddust abot a pigeon match at Morgans, N. J., yesterday. The conditions were twenty-five birds each, 21 yards rise, \$50 a side, Lemington won with 21 killed.

Princeton defeated Slevens Institute at football yesterday at Princeton. The home team made seven goals and four touchdowns, while Stevens returned to Hoboken with a blank score.

At Deal Beach, N. J., yesterday, Clarence L. Haight and M. De Long each shot at twenty-five pigeons, 39 yards rise, English rules, for \$50 a side, Haight grassed 25 and his opponent 22.

James B. Sanford and M. S. Ellis shots pigeon match at Centreville, N. J., yesterday. The conditions were 50 brids each, \$100 a side, 28 yards rise, English rules. Sanford killed 44 birds and Ellis 66.